

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Fundamental of web and development

**Title**:lecture one based assignment

**Assignment number**:1

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**Section**:1

Submitted To:

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February 2020

# The History Of Internet(The evolution)

The idea of a ‘resource-sharing’ network first emerged in ARPA in 1966 (Naughton [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 84). Design work, conducted in a collegial style (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 56) unusual in the defence industry, then proceeded over the next two years. The contract to build the network was awarded in early 1969 to Bolt, Beranek and Newman, a Boston-based consultancy firm with strong links to MIT.

The technological and conceptual challenges that faced the network's designers have long been obliterated by the omniscience of hindsight, but they were formidable.[7](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619) Given that the network was supposed to facilitate the sharing of expensive and scarce resources, namely the mainframe computers that ARPA had funded in various research centres across the country, a key obstacle to overcome was the fact that these machines were incompatible with one another. For each of them to participate in a network would require the creation of complex, customised networking software which would enable each machine to communicate with every other machine on the system. In the end, this problem was not so much solved as side-stepped: it was decided to build a ‘sub-net’ of identical minicomputers (which came to be called ‘interface message processors’ or IMPs) each linked to a single mainframe ‘host’. In that way the task of writing networking software for a host was greatly reduced: it would simply have to communicate with a single machine – the IMP assigned to it.

Given the technical challenges implicit in the task, the ARPANET was built with astonishing speed. By 1972, the network was essentially complete; the 15 original sites were all connected and operational and a major public demonstration of the system was held in Washington, DC in the Autumn of that year (Hafner and Lyon [1996](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 176–186).

From the perspective of the present, three aspects of the ARPANET project stand out.

The first is that while it was a triumph of project management in the conventional sense, success was achieved in an unusually collegial way. This was sensible for several reasons: the network was intended to link high-profile researchers working in elite institutions, and such individuals are not easily herded, plus it made sense to harness the collective IQ of that community at every level, including that of graduate students. For that reason, for example, design of the central protocols of the network was entrusted to a Network Working Group that largely consisted of students. In this way was established the collaborative ethos that has been an important feature of Internet technical development up to the present day.[8](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619)

Secondly, the ARPANET provides an interesting case study in the extent to which technologies are socially shaped. In this case, the shaping was done by the network's users, first of all because many of them were actively involved in the design of the network and therefore they were both designers and ‘customers’, that is, users. And in the latter capacity, they sprang some major surprises on ARPA managers. The network was intended to be a facility for resource-sharing, but it transpired that it was not much used for this original purpose. Instead, its users employed it mostly for communicating with one another, sharing files and software, and for sending and receiving email (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 108). In that sense, the community of users came up with a new conception of what ‘networking’ meant – not so much the sharing of *machines* as the linking of *people*. As Abbate puts it, ‘Increasingly people within and outside the ARPA community would come to see the ARPANET not as a computing system but rather as a communications system’ (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 111). Given the technical sophistication of the network's users, it is also not surprising that they were vocal in their demands for system modification and innovation. But while many user tweaks were ‘encouraged or at least tolerated’ by ARPA, the agency did not always welcome users’ attempts to steer the evolution of the system (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 93). Its reluctance in this respect may not have been due to hierarchical reflexes so much as the need to reassure Congress that the network was not a publicly funded experiment in computer science, but an administrative tool useful for military and defence purposes.

## The ARPANET: 1967–1972

Thirdly, although the ARPANET was based on the packet switching technology that characterises the modern Internet, it was a *unitary* network: the subnet of identical, centrally managed IMPs constituted the core of the system. And the network was owned and administered by a single entity – ARPA. So although the ARPANET was the precursor of what came later, it differed in significant ways from its successors.

The origins of the **Internet** date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet in 1969. ... The number of computers connected to the **Internet** has grown exponentially, while the number of users has risen from a handful of computer scientists to 1.5 billion consumers

Previously US defense computers were connected to each other in a one way fashion such that each computer was connected to the others in series. In case of one computer being destroyed all others would lose communication. To avoid this the government decided to connect the computers in a web with each computer connected to all others. The motivation was to connect the few then existing proprietary computer networks to one interconnected network. The first version of the Internet was called ARPANET and was implemented in 1969. It then consisted of 4 Nodes in UCLA, UC Santa Barbara, Stanford Research Lab, and the University of Utah. It was to be the predecessor of what is today called the Internet.

<https://www.amazon.com>

**Amazon Web** Service The online shopping mall Amazon has made its Each unit is associated with a model of some high dimensional **observation** be accessed from the Amazon **site** using the **Amazon Web** Service interface

Background color is white

Having a pure **white background** for each image creates a clean, cohesive, professional look. This helps the customer trust in the quality and reliability of your company. If the images are poorly lit or have inconsistent, poorly edited **backgrounds**, their trust will be negatively impacted

Different types of text color and images

**Text**, **color**, **images**, moving **images** and sound **all** interact to produce a user friendly environment within a user interface

Many graphics design

The use of logos, pictures and **design** can help create a professional image of your company in the eyes of your audience. When properly applied, **graphic design** offers visual consistency through all of your marketing efforts, which builds your company's identity and brand recognition

Some text sizes are too small in order not to be seen for eyes impaired sight people

If a user has impaired sight, for example, and can't read some of your **text**, he can increase the default **font size** and have everything else increase in **size** along **with** it, while still maintaining the same relative sizes: **SMALL text** will still be **smaller** than normal **text**, and so on

<https://www.bbc.co.uk>

white back ground color

so many updated news

Why Is It Recommended To **Stay Updated**? Because this will bring a large number of benefit. For starters, we can be able to rely our future decisions on more plausible and realistic information, and be able to identify most of the threats and opportunities starting from an early stage

Moving image from different world

There are **many advantages** to **Moving Image** Education (MIE), both as an aid to ... and on their understanding of themselves and their place in the **world!**.

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

it’s content is on the top of the site

this has the following advantage

Increases visibility of website’s purpose

Develops lasting relationships with our audience.

Improves brand awareness and recognition. ...

Creates loyalty and trust, with both current customers and prospects. ...

Helps us to build authority and credibility

Positions our business as an expert in our industry

Because this site is trying to provide web design it says nothing about disadvantages

This website is 95% accurate because

Look for Established Institutions. ...

Look for Sites with Expertise. ...

Steer Clear of Commercial Sites. ...

Beware of Bias. ...

Check the Date. ...

Consider the Site's Look. ...

Avoid Anonymous Authors. ...

Check the Links.

<https://www3.whitehouse.gov/>

this web site does not have navigation bar because of this it has lost the following advantages

### **Advantages of using navigation bars and menus**

1. **They make it easier for users to browse the file and increase retention**: sticky bars and menus allow designers and developers to make sure the navigation access is always visible to the user. In some ways, it's a **passive call to action** –always visible, always available. Users get tired of scrolling vertically and feel the need to change. They tend always to recur to the most recognizable icons or buttons and the ones with the best access for moving around a website or a mobile app. Enhancing that natural flow is an efficient mechanism for streamlining navigation and retaining the user within a digital project for lo

2. **Maintaining the logo visible increases the brand value:**static bars or menus that remain fixed while users are scrolling have an evident advantage in maintaining a constant corporate presence before the user's eyes. Today there are an enormous number of applications, many with identical or similar features, so it’s vital to make a good impact on the users and retain their interest, all linked to a corporate image supplied by the logo, the name and the graphic line.

3. **They are useful in the case of dynamic elements**: sometimes designers introduce dynamic elements that depend on the users' browsing –there are elements that change when readers scroll vertically or browse internal screens. Sticky bars and menus can be very useful for ensuring users don't get lost and know where they are at all times.

T**he home page does not tell us area of focus**

Thus, a **website homepage** isn't like the cover of a book. Every page on the **website** is responsible for creating a first impression and communicating the primary goal of the site. Every page also has the responsibility to tell visitors where they are and what else they can do while they're visiting the site

<https://www.foxnews.com/>

I love this web design, its easier and faster. And having an account where we can go back to what you read is nice to have.

the information will already be there and we wont have to retype anything or look anything up again, its there for us

It is really easy, and nice to navigate..

I think the website is great, looks wonderful and very easy to follow. Love having a person talking right there.

Very impressive. I liked the fact that it was easy to use!

it a great job, and up to date with technology

Very convenient, even if someone is not very computer literate.

I think its great. Its very easy to use and I think it will definetely make an effect.

I enjoyed this site. It is very easy to use and functional. The buttons are easy to find..

I LOVE IT, THIS SITE IS SO EASY TO NAVAGATE THROUGH, AND EASY TO GET BACK ON TRACK IF YOU FIND SOMETHING ELSE YOU WANT TO EXPLORE. AND NEED I SAY CONVINIENCE? THANKYOU!

I really like the new design. It is a lot easier to use and visually attractive.

It was functional and easy to use. It has a nice lay out and is pleasant to look at.

It is nice, smooth and simple.. A real relief for a participant.

Website is so easy to use – I am impressed with it.

I think the website is GREAT! It is easy to follow along and definitely convienent because you can pull the information up whenever you need to.

it is user friendly and the design is so cool

. It makes it a lot easier to get on and make our way around the site.

it is a lot easier to use! its great!

The new design it simple, organized and eye catching! Great Job!

I like the new design. It was very easy, and more convenient than the last web page.

I really like the new design it is much more enjoyable now then it was before

The new design is very user friendly and welcoming.

I think the new website is really an improvement. It is very user friendly.

I think this is great!!! I am glad to know I can visit this website anytime for new suggestions and ideas.

I like the new web design. It seems more parent and child oriented.

I love it. It had a lot more info and was easy to navigate.

I loved it. Very easy to use. Time effective.

I think this website is set up very well. It was very easy to find my way aroound and very user friendly.

<https://www.nasa.gov/>

this web site is very colorful and contains many images on the same page

**what is draw back of being colorful for a webpage?**

**Less variation in your design**. The lack of variety and contrast lessens the visual interest of the design. Whilst aiming for a minimalist design, you may just  You have to ensure the details in your design still look great.

**Difficult to read the text**. Often there is too little contrast between the color of the text and the color of the background it is being read from. Take care to ensure your page is still

**Frustration**. The limited palette can be very frustrating when you first work with it. It is tempting to break the rule and add more colors in. Sometimes that is the right option, but sometimes it isn’t. It takes some getting used to

**what is draw back of having many images for a webpage?**

When building a successful website, the standard of the images used is vitally important. Poor-quality photographs or graphics will not project a professional impression to most visitors, and your site’s performance will suffer because of it. Unfortunately, hiring the services of a graphic designer doesn’t come cheap, and if you’re on a limited budget, this clearly presents a problem